(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1875.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1782.

LONDON, *October 4.*

BY advices from Conſtantinople we learn, that great jealouſies are entertained of a certain ambaſſador reſpecting the late dreadful conflagration in that city; and it is ſtrongly ſuſpected, that a diſtribution of allic gold among the factious there has brought matrs to the preſent alarming criſis. The populace are the utmoſt confuſion, being in general of opinion, at the ſublime Porte has been duped by the moſt triguing nation in Europe, more famous for extending their empire by politics than war. In order to ppeaſe the public, the grand ſeignior has ſecured the ove mentioned ambaſſador in the caſtle of the Seven owers.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, September 7.

"We are aſſured that above 6000 acres of land are wed in Scotland with tobacco, which if it pays the ty of 1/3 per lb. will bring in 600,000l. Above 00 acres of the above is on the banks of the Tweed.

"We are well informed that the Scots intend to apy next ſeſſion, for a repeal of the duty on Scotch tocco."

Oct. 5. His holineſs the pope is ſo very paſſionate that often forgets himſelf; like Junius the ſecond, he is t to kick and cane his attendants for the moſt trifling fence: during his ſtay at Vienna, he picked a quarrel ith the count Cauni[illegible], the prime miniſter, and ofred him a ſlap in the face before a numerous comany, which occaſioned a great deal of ſcandal.

The Dutch have ſuffered irreparable damage, in as uch as their herring fiſheries having been interrupted, at lucrative branch of trade has ſlipped through their ands, and going to take another courſe. The Danes d Swedes have now got thoſe orders for pickled herngs, which, before the war, were nearly engroſſed by e Dutch. The Swedes in particular have turned eir thoughts to the ſalting of herrings; and in the ty of Gottenburgh alone, there were this year cured 9,000 tons of herrings; 3700 tons were ſmoked, and oſe that were ſpoiled produced 2845 tons of oil.

Oct. 6. A packet has been received at the honourable r. Townſhend's office, containing advices that the mbined forces commenced their attack on Gibraltar ſea on the 13th ult. about 9 o'clock in the evening, at general Elliot had prudently waited till the floating atteries came within reach, when he began a powerful nd inceſſant fire with red hot balls, which did ſuch xecution as to oblige them to retreat with precipitation Algeſiras. The loſs on the part of the enemy is uppoſed to have been very great, from the number of roops that were embarked, 1500 of whom are ſaid to ave periſhed in this long expected attack upon our rave garriſon.

Oct. 7. Tueſday next both houſes of parliament will e further prorogued until Tueſday the 26th of November.

It is rather extraordinary that the Ville de Paris, a French three decker, after being in five engagements, hould be the only ſhip that did not ſuffer materially in the ſtorm on the 17th of September, and is a convincing proof that the French do not always equip their hips ſo badly as they did the Pegaſe, of 74 guns, which was fitted out for an Eaſt-India voyage, yet when taken by admiral Barrington was not deemed fit at a time of emergency, for a ſummer's cruiſe in the Channel, though when taken ſhe ſuffered very little, notwithſtanding about 40 of her crew were killed by the raking fire of the Foudroyant.

The laſt letters from Leghorn announce the conſternation of the maritime cities of Italy, in conſequence of the appearance of a Turkiſh fleet of great force circumnavigating the coaſts of the Adriatic. Some politicians think their deſtination is againſt Venice, (the conſul of that republic having lately chagrined the Porte) but others, and with great probability, imagine that an attack upon Corſica is intended, ſome very dark intrigues having been diſcovered, in which the French ambaſſador was ſuſpected to be a principal perſonage, to the intended detriment of the grand ſignior.

The reaſon of delaying the meeting of parliament until the latter end of November, is, that there may be leſs time for declamation, the real buſineſs of the nation being the great object of the preſent premier. Timidity was the rock on which lord North was wrecked, and therefore the new cabinet are determined not to be frightened from their duty by any patriotic ſtorm whatſoever.

In the upper houſe of parliament the miniſtry are ſtrong, his grace of Richmond, his grace of Grafton, lord Shelburne, beſides ſeveral auxiliaries, compoſe a political phalanx of great ſtrength. But in the lower houſe they will be beat hollow: Mr. T. Townſhend and Mr. Pitt, are by no means equal to Meſſrs. Fox, Burke, and co.

A gentleman who arrived in town yeſterday from the Hague ſays, a report prevailed, that the Daniſh ambaſſador had ordered all his tradeſmens bills to be paid off, and it was thought he would ſoon return home. However, it is added, that he has once more requeſted a final anſwer, whether a reſtitution will be made for the late inſults offered to the Daniſh flag, but no reply has yet been given.

Letters from Dublin ſay, that in conſequence of the declarations made on the part of government by earl Temple, the buſineſs of Ireland is likely to go on with amity to Great-Britain. The ſeamen come in with alacrity, the ſencibles are to be aboliſhed, and a bill of rights is to take place.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. C.) *September 7.*

By accounts from the country we learn, that Mr. John Laurens, a lieutenant-colonel in the rebel army, and ſon of Mr. Henry Laurens, now in London, was lately killed near Combakee river, in attempting to impede the operations of a detachment of his majeſty's troops.

When we contemplate the character of this young gentleman, we have only to lament his great error on his outſet in life, in eſpouſing a public cauſe which was to be ſuſtained by taking up arms againſt his ſovereign. Setting aſide this ſingle deviation from the path of rectitude, we know no one trait of his hiſtory which can tarniſh his reputation as a man of honour, or affect his character as a gentleman. His generoſity of temper and liberality of opinion were as extenſive as his abilities; as a ſoldier he fought for glory, and as a citizen he purſued what he thought to be the true intereſts of his country; he conſtantly condemned every oppreſſive meaſure adopted againſt the loyaliſts, and always contended, that a ſteady and diſintereſted adherence to political tenets, though in oppoſition to his own, ought to render their poſſeſſor an object of eſteem rather than of perſecution. His humanity can be no better illuſtrated than by mentioning what we are well aſſured was the caſe, that he highly reprobated* the refuſal of Matthews, the rebel governor, to the propoſal from this garriſon, reſpecting the purchaſe of a quantity of rice; on this generous principle, that it was cruel to withhold from thoſe perſons whom the aſſembly of the province had baniſhed, the proviſions which were neceſſary for the ſupport, in a foreign country, of the ſlaves they were to carry with them.

While we were thus marking the death of an enemy, who was dangerous to our cauſe from his abilities, we hope we ſhall ſtand excuſed for paying tribute, at the ſame time, to the moral excellencies of his character. Happy would it be for the diſtreſſed families of thoſe perſons who are to leave this garriſon with his majeſty's troops, that another Laurens could be found?

Sept 10. Laſt Saturday arrived the armed ſchooner John, captain Lucas, from New-York, after a paſſage of 24 days. In her came paſſengers, lieutenant-colonel Mulgrave, major Coffin, John Cruden, Eſq; Dr. Spence, and ſundry other gentlemen.

Charles town, 9th September, 1782.

THOSE perſons who have given in their names to the quarter-maſter general's office, to go to Florida, are adverti[illegible] that veſſels will be prepared for them in the courſe of this week. All other perſons intending to go there, and who have not yet given in their names, are requeſted to do it before Thurſday next, after which day none can be received.

On Saturday next, they will be informed of the time and place of embarkation, by calling at the quarter-maſter-general's office.

Sept. 12. The editor of this paper finds himſelf under the neceſſity of diſcontinuing its publication, but cannot take leave of his indulgent readers without returning his warmeſt a knowledgments for the kind reception given his endeavours to gratify their curioſity, or add to their amuſement. He aſſures them, that he is deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of their favours which neither change of place, or alteration of circumſtances, can ever poſſibly eradicate. However gloomy the proſpect may at preſent appear to thoſe who have ſo long and ſtrenuouſly contributed their beſt endeavours to ſupport the royal cauſe at the riſque of their lives, and expence of every thing that was dear—he ſtill hopes, that ere long, a ray of light will illume theſe weſtern regions, and that their views and expectations will yet be happily terminated.

SALEM, *November 21.*

The following extracts of letters, which paſſed between his excellency general Waſhington and Sir Guy Carleton, are ſaid to be genuine.

Extract of a letter from his excellency general Waſhington, to Sir Guy Carleton, dated Head-Quarters, September 8, 1782.

"I cannot help remarking that your excellency has ſeveral times lately taken occaſion to mention that all hoſtilities ſtand ſuſpended on your part. I muſt confeſs that to me this expreſſion wants explanation: I can have no conception of a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, but that which ariſes from a mutual agreement of the powers at war, and which extends to naval as well as land operations. That your excellency has thought proper, on your part, to make a partial ſuſpenſion, may be admitted: but whether this has been owing to political or other motives, is not for me to decide: it is, however, a well known fact, that at the ſame time the Britiſh cruiſers on our coaſt have been more than uſually alert; and while Americans are admitted to underſtand their real intereſt, it will be difficult for them, when a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities is ſpoken of, to ſeparate the idea of its extending to ſea as well as land.

"I cannot aſcribe the inroads of ſavages upon our northweſtern frontiers to the cauſes from whence your excellency ſuppoſes them to originate; neither can I allow that they are committed without directions from the commander in chief in Canada; for by priſoners and deſerters, it is apparent, that thoſe ravaging parties are compoſed of white troops, under the command of officers regularly commiſſioned, as well as ſavages; and it would be a ſoleciſm to ſuppoſe that ſuch parties could be out without the knowledge of their commander in chief."

Extract of a letter from Sir Guy Carleton, to his excellency general Waſhington, dated New York, September 12, 1782.

"Partial though our ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities may be called, I thought it ſufficient to have prevented thoſe cruelties in the Jerſies (avowed) which I have had occaſion to mention more than once. But if war was the choice, I never expected this ſuſpenſion ſhould operate further than to induce them to carry it on as is practiſed by men of liberal minds. I am clearly of opinion with your excellency, that mutual agreement is neceſſary for a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities; and that without this mutual agreement, either party is free to act as each may judge expedient; yet I muſt at the ſame time frankly declare to you, that being no longer able to diſcern the object we contend for, I diſapprove of all hoſtilities, both by land and ſea, as they only tend to multiply the miſeries of individuals, when the public can reap no advantage by ſucceſs.

"As to the ſavages, I have the beſt aſſurances, that from a certain period, not very long after my arrival here, no parties of Indians were ſent out, and that meſſengers were diſpatched to recal thoſe who had gone forth before that time; and I have particular aſſurances of diſapprobation of all that happened to your party on the ſide of Sanduſky, except ſo far as was neceſſary for ſelf defence."

Captain Thorndike, in a brig from Beverly, bound to the Weſt-Indies, was taken in our bay laſt week, by a ſmall privateer from Liverpool, Nova-Scotia. It has been reported, that ſhe has alſo taken ſeveral other veſſels.

BOSTON, *November 29.*

Tueſday evening arrived here a brig from Cadiz, which place ſhe left the 26th ult. By this veſſel we have received intelligence, that lord Howe with the Britiſh fleet having appeared in ſight of the combined fleet before Gibraltar, induced the latter to purſue them, when they immediately ſtood for the coaſt of Barbary, and taking the advantage of a fair wind, ſtood for, and (as the account ſays) effectually relieved that fortreſs. One Spaniſh ſhip of 74 guns, it is ſaid, was taken. We muſt wait a later arrival for the particulars of this event.

It is with great regret that we inform our readers, that the ſhip Argo, captain Trevit, from France, was loſt on Moon iſland on Thurſday night in the ſnow ſtorm. All the crew were ſaved, and a ſmall part of the cargo.

[*Another Boſton paper of the ſame date ſays*]

Laſt Tueſday arrived here a brig from Cadiz, in 28 days; by her we learn that the ſiege of Gibraltar was raiſed, but we beg our readers would ſuſpend their judgment till we receive it more particularly.

NEW-LONDON, *November 29.*

We hear, that a few days ſince the dead body of a man was found drove a-ſhore near Pine Neck, north ſhore of Long-Iſland, and that near the ſame place a number of dead ſheep, &c. were found drove aſhore, having their legs tied. From the above circumſtance it is judged, that ſome boat from the main, in the illicit trade, is loſt, together with the people on board. As this is not the firſt inſtance of people loſing their lives in this pernicious trade, it is hoped others will take warning, leſt they meet with the ſame judgment.

FISH-KILL, *December 5.*

The enemy, we learn, are fortifying at Huntington. They have pitched on a burying yard for their purpoſe, and have dug up graves and grave-ſtones, to the great grief of the people there, who, when they remonſtrated againſt the proceeding, received nothing but abuſe in return.

NEW-YORK, *December 4.*

Laſt night arrived his majeſty's ſloop Savage, in 12 days from Penopſcot, the garriſon of which poſt were all well, after having been reinforced from Halifax, where the Magnificent's leak had been diſcovered, the ſhip thoroughly repaired, and the Caton was hove down and near ready. On the paſſage, in Boſton bay, the Savage retook a brig tranſport, with lumber, bound from Quebec for Europe, that had been made prize of by a Boſton privateer; the brig is arrived here with the Montague tranſport ſhip, with lumber from Penopſcot.

On Monday evening came up a brigantine, in nineteen days from Montſerrat, by which we are informed, that a Britiſh fleet, ſaid to conſiſt of men of war and tranſports with troops (reported to be that for the Weſt-Indies, convoyed by the grand Britiſh fleet under lord Howe, mentioned in our laſt paper) had arrived at Barbados; and, by the ſame channel we are told, that no French fleet had yet reached the Weſt-Indies.

CHATHAM, *December 4.*

Deſertion, for ſome weeks paſt, has been very frequent, particularly from the 40th regiment and the new levies.

There are a number of tranſports gathering at New-York, but for what purpoſe time will determine.

* *We are informed from the beſt authority, that this is totally falſe; colonel Laurens having been one of the firſt who propoſed the confiſcation of the property of the diſaffected.*

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 10.

Extract of a letter, dated Uxbridge, near Charles-town, South-Carolina, October 5, 1782.

"To write news I have none ſcarce worth communicating, except that the fleet of tranſports from Jamaica are arrived, and which, with the fleet arrived a few days before, make upwards of 90 ſail: they have threatened to carry away the 1500 negroes they have collected; but if they do, our government is determined to confiſcate every marriage ſettlement of their friends, and all the debts due to Great-Britain by the good citizens of this ſtate. Every preparation is making by them for a ſpeedy evacuation, and orders are iſſued to the troops to be ready to embark on the 10th of this month, but I imagine they cannot go before the third diviſion of tranſports from Quebec arrives: indeed I look for to enter Charles town the 25th or 26th at fartheſt. The tories are in a moſt curſed plight; they are ill uſed by the Britiſh and deſpiſed by the honeſt Americans. Encloſed I alſo ſend you one of their orders for the poor devils of loyaliſts, in order to ſhew you how they are to be diſpoſed of.

"This day they have evacuated their works on James Iſland, and the refugees are on board the tranſports.

"Our army, under that gallant major-general Greene, has been very ſickly, but is now tolerably healthy, and few deaths have happened among them."

(C O P Y.)

Charles-town, September 29, 1782.

THOSE perſons who have given in their names to the Q. M. G. D. to go with the army are informed, that the commander in chief will not permit the troops to be incumbered with followers; but they will be accommodated with paſſages for themſelves and families, either to Europe, Nova-Scotia, Eaſt-Florida, St. Lucia, or Jamaica, as may ſuit their convenience.

It is recommended to them to decide as ſoon as poſſible, as the embarkation for Eaſt-Florida will commence to-morrow morning.

JOHN M'KINNON, D. Q. M. G.

Dec. 14. The brig ——, capt. Allen, is arrived in our river from St. Thomas's, after a paſſage of 18 days. She brings an account of the arrival at that iſland of a Daniſh veſſel from Liſbon, in a ſhort paſſage. This laſt ſpoke another from the gut of Gibraltar, which informed, that that fortreſs had been relieved by lord Howe; and that he ſaw the combined and Britiſh fleets engaged for ſeveral hours, and were ſtill engaging when he came off.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Oct. 11.

"I feel for America, as we find the Britiſh news-papers breathe a revengeful ſpirit againſt it, by all accounts their headſtrong ſpirit ſeems to determine them to drive every thing to deſtruction, rather than let you have your independence."

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen at l'Orient, dated October 24, 1782, *brought by the ſhip Congreſs, captain Geddes, arrived at Baltimore.*

"With reſpect to peace, I can ſcarcely convey you my own ideas; Mr. Fitzherbert is ſtill at Paris. However, when I reflect on the revolution in the miniſtry ſince the death of the marquis of Rockingham, on the advantages the neutral powers are experiencing from the trade on the coaſts of the European powers at war, on the diſpoſition of France, and on the variety of intereſts there is to conſult and reconcile before it can take place, I am of opinion, on the whole, it is at a greater diſtance than many people expect. I believe Great-Britain would willingly acknowledge the independence of America, but for the alliance with France; offenſive and defenſive are words they cannot digeſt.

"The homeward-bound Jamaica fleet has ſuffered exceedingly by a gale of wind, on the 17th of September, and ſince that by capture. Two of the convoy, viz. the Ramilies and Centaur, each of 74 guns, went down; great part of the crew of the former are at preſent in this place, that of the latter, we are informed by the priſoners, went on board the Ville de Paris, which was diſmaſted. Several of the merchantmen alſo foundered. Three New-England privateers have brought ſeven into this port, and five or ſix days ago, captain Barry arrived with four, beſides a number I have heard of being in different ports of France. Above five thouſand hogſheads out of the fleet in l'Orient—a good ſample of Jamaica ſugars."

Other accounts ſay, that admiral Graves, who was on board one of the above ſhips, ſaved himſelf, with his captain and ſome others, by getting on board one of the merchant ſhips, that has ſince been captured and carried into France.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 19.

Arrived at Baltimore, ſhip Congreſs, captain Geddes, from Port l'Orient; brig Neſbit, captain James, ſchooner Paragon, captain Jones, and ſchooner Plunket, captain Campbell, from the Havanna.

A late Philadelphia paper mentions, that five French frigates, which were ſent on a ſecret expedition, had returned to France, after having effected the entire demolition of the Hudſon's-bay company's factories and poſſeſſions, and carried off pelts, &c. to an immenſe value.

To the honourable the GENERAL SANHEDRIM of CALIFORNIA,

The memorial, inſtructions, and advice, of Oeconomy, ſenior, Oeconomy, junior, and Oeconomy, youngeſt, in behalf of themſelves and all the œconomiſts in this State, moſt reſpectfully and pertinently ſheweth,

THAT you are our ſervants, and therefore bound to obey us, and do every thing that we order you to do, if in your power.

That we are informed, one branch of your honourable body hath begun the great work of œconomy, ſo much deſired by all of us, but as we look upon the ſyſtem not yet complete, we beg leave to ſuggeſt, order, and direct, ſome further alterations in the plan, by which it may be fully competent to the grand work.

In order to which, we direct and inſtruct you to move for, and paſs a bill to aboliſh the grand executive council of this ſtate, and every other civil office dependent there.n. We are aware of the objection that may be made to this propoſal, to wit, that ſuch a law would be repugnant to our conſtitution and form of government, but that being only a dead letter, and the neceſſity of the times requiring the greateſt œconomy, we have no doubt but ſuch a bill will and ought to paſs.

But as we do not mean to leave the ſtate entirely without an executive, we inſtruct and command you to appoint a perpetual dictator, and a perpetual accountant-general, with full powers, who, provided you make a proper choice, will undoubtedly be competent to all the public buſineſs within this ſtate, except that of legiſlation, and perhaps in a few years may be competent to that alſo.

For your dictator, we recommend your preſent financier during his natural life, to be ſucceeded by the next man in the ſtate, who can come neareſt to him in the arts of diſſimulation and prevarication.

For your accountant we recommend a very honourable gentleman, the initials of whoſe name and title, if arithmetically taken, will make out the two hundredth of the one hundredth part of a man.

That theſe officers be empowered to call to their aſſiſtance all the members of the upper houſe, and as many of the *nigative* men in the lower houſe as may be deemed neceſſary, who ſhall be obliged to ſerve the ſtate gratis, under the penalty of three hundred pounds ſpecie for every neglect or refuſal.

Thus equipt and empowered, we are confident theſe two officers may do all your drudgery, and as the gentlemen recommended are of *our family*, we make no doubt but they will do your buſineſs for ſmall ſalaries, whereby your civil liſt will be reduced to a mere trifle, provided an old woman in breeches can be found to lend a helping hand.

The premiſes being conſidered, may it pleaſe your honours, we conceive that you cannot doubt of the utility, conveniency, and neceſſity, of the plan herein recommended, and therefore hope, the ſame may be paſſed into a law, and we will pray, &c.

December 15th, 1782.

December 9, 1782.

ON Thurſday the 9th day of January next, will be rented, to the higheſt bidder, the well known ferry oppoſite to Alexandria, commonly called Clifford's-ferry, with the houſes, and thirty-nine acres of very valuable land.

THOMAS H. HANSON.

December 2, 1782.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of colonel Alexander Howard Magruder, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, for either former or late dealings with him at his ſtore or otherwiſe, are requeſted immediately to ſettle the ſame. Thoſe indebted on bond or other obligation, who cannot make payment, muſt renew them and pay the intereſt due thereon; and thoſe indebted on open account, it is expected will either make payment, or give their bonds for the ſame, without delay. For the convenience of all concerned, attendance will be given at the deceaſed's late ſtore-houſe by Mr. Henry Truman Compton, who will have the books and papers in his care, and has ſufficient authority from us to ſettle and collect the balances due thereon. All perſons alſo who have juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be adjuſted by

JANE MAGRUDER, adminiſtratrix,
WILLIAM MAGRUDER, adminiſtrator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cæcil and Kent counties intend to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law for erecting a new county out of part of Kent and Cæcil counties, and calling the ſame Smallwood county.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 2, 1782.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at Allen's-freſh, in Charles county, Maryland, on the 25th of November laſt, a MULATTO man named Daniel Cain, but calls himſelf Thomas or James Proctor, 19 years old, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, is well made though ſomewhat ſlender, middling flat face and a remarkable ſmall ſhort noſe, wears his own ſhort black hair; on the inſide of one of his legs (I think the left) is a ſmall ſcar juſt below his knee, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe; on examination, on his back, perhaps may be ſeen the ſcars or marks of ſome ſtripes he received ſome time ago (not for his goodneſs); he intends to paſs as a free man, and is either going to camp or to ſea; he was ſold to me by Charles county court until the age of 31 years; had on when he went away, a new pair of breeches and jacket of mixed country cloth, cuffs and collar to the jacket of the ſame, a new pair of white yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes with ſtrings, cotton ſhirts, and a new ſtraw hat; he may likely change his dreſs, as he is an artful fellow and a notorious liar. Whoever apprehends the aforeſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJ. PHILPOTT.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Middleton, at Pomonkey, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder *WL* connected, and on the near buttock with ſomething like the letter *M*, though very imperfect; he is ſhod before, paces pretty faſt, has a very ſmall tail, a few white hairs in his forhead, and appears to be about 7 or 8 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printers hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

Office of Finance, November 8, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeits have appeared of the notes iſſued from this office, ſtruck on copper-plates, in the following form: "At ſight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant," which notes are ſigned by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were ſome notes of the ſame kind for fifty and ſome for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be alſo counterfeited, though none have been yet diſcovered. The counterfeits are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehenſion that ſuch arts would be practiſed, I long ſince deſiſted from iſſuing them, and canceled thoſe which were brought in for payment. There are now out only ſixteen thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can ariſe from putting a ſtop to the circulation of ſo trivial a ſum, the public are cautioned againſt receiving any notes ſtruck on copper plate, and ſigned with my name. All perſons holding thoſe which are genuine, are deſired to ſend them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Worceſter county, Maryland, Nov. 2, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alexander M'Allen intends to petition the next aſſembly, to have an act paſſed to make valid the laſt will and teſtament of his father Arthur M'Allen.

Corn-hill ſtreet, Annapolis, Dec. 3, 1782.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, a large quantity of buck and doe ſkin breeches, gloves, and ſhamoy linings. Any gentleman wanting any of the above articles, may be ſupplied at as reaſonable a price as they can purchaſe them in Baltimore town; and as Mr. Charles Lanſdale rides poſt from the ſaid city to Prince-George's, Charles, and St. Mary's counties, by ſending their meaſures they may have them poſtage free.

JOHN BREWER.

N. B. The ſubſcriber alſo begs leave to inform his old cuſtomers and the public in general, that he keeps a tavern as well as private entertainment, and will make it his ſtudy to give due ſatisfaction to every gentleman who will be kind enough to favour him with their cuſtom.

J. B.

September 20, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the truſtees of Charlotte-hall ſchool will attend at the Cool-ſprings, in St. Mary's county, on the firſt Tueſday in February next, if fair, if not on the next fair day thereafter, to receive plans and propoſals, and agree and contract with any perſon who may be willing to undertake the building of a ſchool ſufficient to receive and accommodate ſixty ſcholars, maſters, and ſervants.

All perſons who have ſubſcribed towards the erection of the ſaid ſchool, are requeſted to pay forthwith their ſeveral ſubſcriptions unto the treaſurer, or to ſome one of the truſtees.

Signed per order,
HENRY TUBMAN, regiſter.

Green-hill, Charles county, November 30, 1782.

On Wedneſday the 1ſt of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, precilely at 12 o'clock, will be expoſed to SALE, for tobacco of 1040, including 8 per cent. for caſk, not inſpected more than 8 months, and credit given in part for two or three years, if required; no intereſt for 6 months, provided the firſt payment be made in time; and ſhould any of the purchaſers incline to pay money, I will take it at the rate of two ſilver dollars per cent. if offered within 40 days from the time of ſale; the following articles, to wit:

A NEAT and faſhionable aſſortment of London PLATE, amongſt which are a pair of candleſticks with ſnuffers and pan for ditto, a chaſed coffee pot, tea-pot and cream-pot, a waiter, a punch ladle, a mahogany ſilver mounted caſe, containing a dozen ſilver handled knives and forks, a mahogany frame with three ſilver caſters, a muſtard ſpoon and two glaſs cruets; a ſilver mounted caſe with two canniſters; a butter-boat two bottle-ſtands, &c. a quantity of neat London mahogany furniture, conſiſting of a ſpinet, tables (one of them for cards), chairs, looking-glaſſes, &c. a very good theodolite, with a two perch chain; a pretty aſſortment of china and glaſs ware, with many other articles too tedious to mention. I have alſo ſome furniture of an inferior kind to diſpoſe of.

SAMUEL HANSON.

Worceſter county, Maryland, Nov. 2, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Leah Kennett intends to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly, to have an allowance on her huſband Tirvel Kennett's eſtate, in conſequence of the depreciation of the continental money.

December 3, 1782.

WANTED, for an overſeer, a ſingle man of a ſober and honeſt character, who will be allowed great encouragement, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near Annapolis.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

To be ſold, two or three negro girls, about 14 or 15 years of age, healthy and fit for work.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by Thomas Drane, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a black mare, about thirteen hands high, four years old, branded on the near buttock ſuppoſed to be an R. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, a large bay mare, about 14 hands high, has a large ſtar on her forehead, and is branded on the near ſide *IS*. Whoever ſecures the ſaid mare, ſo that I may get her again, ſhall have five pounds reward, paid by me,

MORRIS MILES.

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